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DAVITT WANTS TO TESTIFY.

HIS PART IN THE IRISH AGITATION.

INFORMATION WHICH WOULD HELP MR. PARNELL IN HIS SUIT AGAINST "THE TIMES".

London, Sept. 12.—Mr. Davitt intends to apply to the Parnell Commission for permission to give evidence before that body. He has prepared for the press an abstract of the statement he proposes to make before the Commission, beginning with occurrences of 1866, when he joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood. He says that he became acquainted with Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell on his release from Portland Prison. During his imprisonment, after much thought, he concluded that the Irish were not adapted for agitation by secret conspiracy, and formed a plan of open combination. After his tour in America he started a movement to make the land question the basis of agitation. In 1879 he started an agitation against landlordism on funds received from his American lectures. He applied to John Boyle O'Reilly, Patrick Ford, and John Devor for assistance. He received 500 from the National or Skirmishing Fund, but as the Fenian press objected to the use of the fund for constitutional agitation, he returned the amount. Mr. Parnell offered money from the resources of the League.

Mr. Parnell's official connection with the movement began with the organization of the League in October, 1879. Mr. Parnell, during his absence in America in the winter of 1879, forwarded to the League 50,000 pounds to be distributed for the relief of distress. In 1880, Davitt, going to America to form an auxiliary League, was expelled from the Irish Republican Brotherhood for advocacy of constitutional agitation. Since then there has been constant hostility between the League and the Fenians. Early in the year he visited his friends in Dublin, designing to murder him. At the same time a Fenian gang, headed by "Phoenix Park" Carey, broke up his meetings in the Rotunda. About this time, if he and other leaders in favor of open agitation had not been removed from the control of the League by the Government imprisoning them, the Fenian conspiracy would never have been heard of.

On the morning following the Phoenix Park murders he met Mr. Parnell, who, greatly excited, told him he had resolved to send his resignation to the Cork election. Mr. Parnell declared that no man could be safe when irresponsible conspirators organized deeds of that kind, aiming deadly blows at the constitutional movement on the threshold of victory. Davitt succeeded in persuading him to reconsider.

Mr. Davitt was afterwards condemned to be shot by the council of dynamiters of the Fenian movement, because he had denounced the use of dynamite in Chicago.

FITCHER'S ADMISSIONS TO A DETECTIVE.

HE CARRIED HIS STOLEN MONEY TO CANADA IN A CLOTHES BASKET.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—In the Court of Queen's Bench today Crown Prosecutor Tremblay questioned Detective Kellert as to admissions made by the prisoner, Kellert said, among other things: "I made no promises or inducements to the prisoner after making the arrest."

Inside of ten minutes after he was arrested he had told the witness all the particulars of the robbery, and added that he sent \$2,000 to his brother.

Kellert continued: "I said: 'Then there must be more than this, as they say you got away with more than \$500,000.' He answered: 'It's nearer \$700,000.' I asked him where the rest of the bonds were, when he explained that they were not bonds, but bills receivable, cashiers' checks, etc. He said that the bank wanted them they would have to pay him \$150,000 for their recovery. I said: 'If you have not got them, where are they?' He said: 'Well, never mind. I can get them soon by simply putting my name to a piece of paper.' I asked: 'How is the bank to know that you will do this?' He said: 'I have arranged that with Mr. Lapinham in Providence, to whom I have sent \$100,000, and I have instructed him to make terms with the bank.' I said: 'How did you carry all that stuff away, did not the people notice you?' He answered: 'Well, I carried all that stuff away in a clothes basket, and when I went from Albany to Buffalo I left the basket under the seat with my legs covering it.'"

The next witness was Detective Quaker, of the Union Bank of Providence.

THE CZAR'S LOYAL SUBJECTS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.—The czar celebrated his birthday among his generals at Novaya Pskov, in the government of Chernov. Civilians took a prominent part in the festivities held in honor of the occasion. Farmers brought rural products and other offerings to the Emperor, and the head men of the villages presented him with bread and salt. Groups of peasant girls brought garlands for presentation to the Emperor. Three hundred and fifty guests took luncheon at the Imperial table. The maneuvers of the troops will be concluded to-morrow.

TURKEY'S RIGHTS IN EGYPT.

Constantinople, Sept. 12.—In consequence of the action of Italy in invoking the Xth Article of the San Stefano Convention, in support of her repudiation of the capitulations at Massawa, the Porte has determined to append to the convention an explanation of Article X, which will be submitted to the powers. It is the powers fail to agree upon the Porte's interpretation of the article, Turkey will refuse to ratify the convention.

TO DEFEAT THE NEW-YORK COTTON "CORNER".

London, Sept. 12.—It is reported that the cotton mills in Lancashire will begin running on Saturday next on Monday with the object of defeating the New-York cotton corner. Many mill owners, replying to the circular of the United Spinners' Association, agree to work on half time. The operatives generally are willing to assist the effort.

A BATTLE IMMINENT IN AFGHANISTAN.

London, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Afghanistan says: "The American troops will attack Ishak Khan on three sides. Separate corps are advancing from Kandahar, Kabul and Western Turkestan. There are continuous skirmishes between the British and Ishak Khan is concentrating his forces near Herat. A decisive battle is imminent."

AN ACTOR SENT TO PRISON.

London, Sept. 12.—The actor Charles Sugden, has been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for contempt of court in breaking an injunction forbidding him to play in the Olympic Theatre.

GENERAL BOULANGER IN NORWAY.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The "Presse" says that General Boulanger, with his daughter, is staying at Christiansand, and that his journey to that city is not connected with politics.

EIGHTY COOKS SENT INTO EXILE.

Constantinople, Sept. 12.—Eighty cooks employed in the Imperial palace, who struck on account of the non-payment of their wages, have been sent into exile.

SEVERE DROUGHT IN MICHIGAN.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Detroit, Mich., says: "The long-continued drought is causing great loss to farmers in this part of Michigan, especially in Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties. The corn, of which there was an unusually heavy average this season, is burned and shriveled with ears only partly matured. The early summer was favorable for potatoes and the basis for a big yield was formed, but the dryness has left them small and stunted, not half a yield. Squashes and turnips are also diminutive. Clover seed and beans are the only crops benefited by the drought. Wheat is scant and streams and springs which usually give abundant water are dried up. Many farmers are obliged to haul water long distances. One in Wayne County, who has eighteen cattle, six horses, twelve hogs, sixty-six sheep, and a family of nine, has to haul every drop of water he uses a distance of three miles from the river Rouge. Most of the farmers were able to do up to water here for ardent wells, but so much natural gas is found that their outlay of work and money is wasted. The loss to the farmers will be heavy."

A GALT DAY IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Poughkeepsie, Sept. 12.—Fifteen thousand people witnessed the annual parade of the business men of Poughkeepsie today. All branches of the trade were represented. There were many floats in

THE CYCLONE IN MEXICO.

WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION REPORTED.

MANY LIVES LOST, SHIPS WRECKED, TOWNS RUINED AND CROPS DESTROYED.

City of Mexico, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Vera Cruz states that no trains were able to leave there to-day. Medellin is completely under water and abandoned, the inhabitants having fled to the hills. The Alvarado Railroad is fully one meter under water and in some parts even three meters. The inhabitants are in a pitiable condition and are without the necessities of life. The crops near the Cataxcala and Jaxapa Rivers and their tributaries are totally lost. At the Paso Solis de Soledad ranch over 20,000 animals were drowned. The losses by the late cyclone were as follows: At Vera Cruz, one French brig, four Mexican schooners and thirty-one lighters; at Campeche, one schooner went down and three lives were lost; at Progreso three Mexican boats stranded; and the long Union which stranded last year, is now afloat; at Toluca an inundation is imminent, thirty-one houses have fallen, and telegraph and railway communications are interrupted. Many passengers, including the Sient Italian Opera Company, are at Vera Cruz awaiting passage to this city. Telegrams from all Southern and Western Mexico announce that the late Vera Cruz cyclone has been a great failure. Advice from Jalisco, capital of the State of Vera Cruz, says that the towns Zingula and Tequila were destroyed by the rains which have been here for several days. The towns of Jalisco are overgrown. Many lives have been lost throughout the State.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE CYCLONE.

THE SEA STREWN WITH PIECES OF WRECKED VESSELS AND CAPSIZED BOATS.

The steamer Edith Godden arrived from Port Maitland and West Indian ports yesterday, and presented a spectacle which would convince any landsman that an encounter with a cyclone at sea is much better read of than experienced.

Commander Bennett, her commander, reported that on September 3, when in latitude 22 degrees 10 minutes north, longitude 74 degrees 22 minutes west, the vessel suddenly experienced a hurricane which blew from the north-north-east and continued, varying from different points of the compass, until the wind got around to southeast by east. It was found impossible to keep headway on the vessel against such a wind, and the sea was running, and the steamer was holed to with her head to the wind. The sea, which rose to a great height, broke over her decks with tremendous force, causing the vessel to stagger and strain heavily.

When the ship was in latitude 22 degrees 40 minutes north, longitude 74 degrees 41 minutes west, she shipped heavy seas which smashed and carried away a portion of her bowsprit, and her bowsprit was also broken together with a great part of her hull and the lifeboats on the port side. Her starboard lifeboats were also badly damaged. On the same day in latitude 22 degrees 38 minutes north, longitude 74 degrees 35 minutes west, the steamer passed a portion of a vessel's bulwarks and a boat painter which had capsized. On September 7, in latitude 21 degrees 27 minutes north, longitude 74 degrees 10 minutes west, a part of a vessel's deck was sighted. Attached to it was an iron ventilator three feet high and painted white.

Commander Bennett stated that he had never encountered such heavy weather in his life, and expressed fears that many vessels and lives had been lost from the quantity of wreckage seen by the steamer.

RICE AND COTTON FIELDS RUINED.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 12.—(Special.)—The news from all the agricultural districts in this State and many in Georgia, is that the rice and cotton crops of the regular season and played havoc with the cotton in the highlands. The protracted rainfall finally culminated in a series of the most damaging floods that have ever occurred in this State. The Savannah River, which divides the State from Georgia and along whose banks are upward of twenty thousand acres of rice plantations, has attained a height never before known. The cities of Augusta and Milledgeville were water for three days, and all telegraph and railroad communication has been cut off. The surrounding country for miles is submerged and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed. The harvest is expected to reach Savannah to-night or to-morrow and will ruin twenty thousand acres of rice. It is thought that not more than 30 per cent of the rice will be saved.

THE SIOUX AND THE TREATY.

MANY SIGNATURES AT LOWER BRULE.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Lower Brule Agency, Dak., says: "Yesterday was a great day at this agency, and the efforts of the Commissioners and the agent have been crowned with a glorious success. Two hundred and twenty-five signatures have been secured for the ratification of the Sioux bill, the way being set by the number of the prominent chiefs. Chief Bull Head made the first speech, in which he urged his people to grasp the hand of the Great Father that his people might secure those things which they sorely needed to build up happy, prosperous and comfortable homes. The time had come when it was necessary for the red man to abandon the old ways and follow in the footsteps of their white neighbors, and this offer of the Great Father afforded them an opportunity."

Judge Wright and Mr. Cleveland both followed with urgent pleas for the Indians to come forward and accept this offer that the Great Father and his counsel were presenting to the Indians of the Sioux Nation, and stated that to-day was the day for signing. A number of chiefs then came forward in succession, and after making speeches on the bill, came up to the table and signed, the first signer being Iron Nest. The fourth and last signer was Chief Bull Head. A few minutes before a dissenting voice was heard. It is believed they will all be enrolled by to-morrow. The Commissioners will then start for Cheyenne."

Chief Standing Rock is reported at the thought that the Commissioners will endeavor to have them visit Washington. Sitting Bull and Red Cloud were the leaders several months ago in a movement to have a delegation of chiefs visit Washington and hold a personal interview with President Cleveland. They even agreed to pay their own expenses. Their requests were not granted, and their opposition to the treaty became intensified. Now, however, the Commissioners are willing to have them to Washington, they look upon this change of front as a victory for them, and are jubilant over the prospect for a talk with the Great Father. Chairman Pratt, of the Commission, is now on his way to Washington to endeavor to induce the President and Secretary Vilas to permit the Indians to call on them.

A GREAT CRASH IN A BROOKLYN ARMORY.

TWO MEN HURT, ONE PROBABLY FATALLY, BY A FALLING GIRDER.

Two ambulances were summoned to the 47th Regt. armory in Marcy-ave., Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon at the hour for the departure of the troops on their trip to Boston, and it was reported that a girder had fallen and several persons had been killed. The alarm created by the announcement was quieted when it became known that only two men, workmen on the building, had been hurt, and one of them not seriously. An extension is being built at the Marcy-ave. end of the building, several men were at work putting on the massive girders to support the roof when a cog-wheel broke and a girder, seventy feet long and weighing six tons, came down with a crash, carrying two men with it.

Peter McCord received some bruises and Thomas Wilson, age forty-five, of the Philadelphia House, Jersey City, sustained a fracture of the skull and other injuries, from which he is not likely to recover. The regiment had left the armory about a quarter of an hour before the accident and so had the spectators, so that there was no opportunity for a panic.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS IN SESSION.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—The first session of the nineteenth annual meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest was held here this morning. The session was devoted to routine business and an address by Charles B. Whitting, president of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford on "Some-thing that looks like the philosopher's stone."

A VOTE OR A LIFE IN ARKANSAS.

SIXTEEN MEN KILLED IN UNION COUNTY.

PREMEDITATED MURDER OF NEGROES AT THE POLLS—DEATH AND DISFRANCHISEMENT AT THE MUZZLE OF A GUN.

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—(Special.)—A dispatch from Little Rock says: "A reign of terror has succeeded the election outrages in Union County, Arkansas. The county seat. There is a general feeling of alarm in Union County and Magnolia. The nearest railroad point are in adjoining counties. The statement of what has occurred in Union County was obtained from responsible white citizens of the county who have just come from there. The week before the election the Democrats visited and wrecked the printing office from which the union labor newspaper had been issued up to that time. On the Saturday night before the election they called upon the leading colored men who were going to vote in the morning and warned them that if they persisted in going on Monday they would be whipped or killed. To show that they were in earnest the Democrats took out twenty-five negroes representing nearly all of the precincts in the county and flogged them. On Sunday they went to a colored church, killed one negro and wounded several. At 6 o'clock Monday morning 100 white men armed with guns and pistols assembled at Eldorado to direct the election. They then proceeded to the polls and killed one negro and whipped another so severely that he would probably die. Whenever a negro came in sight they would ride up to him and punch him with a gun, and warn him of with insulting epithets. This kind of work was kept up all day. When it was over the white men who had been witnesses to the outrages and were known to oppose such things were visited and at the muzzle of a gun were made to promise that they would not prosecute any of the perpetrators."

"Another Union County white man who is here trying to make arrangements to leave there permanently says: 'Every road to Eldorado was guarded with armed men on election day. As the negroes came in they were met and driven back. Unless they struck a first blow they were shot. They were then taken to the jail and held there until they were taken to the polls. The county had sixty-one persons and been killed since Sunday evening. You never saw so many scared people. A negro was killed at Eldorado on election day. At Chambersburg a tailor was robbed by the Democrats at noon.'"

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

PASSING A COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

A SURPRISE BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

The directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, after a discussion that lasted three hours, decided yesterday to reduce the dividend on the preferred stock from 3 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent and to pass the dividend on the common stock. Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, was the only Western director present at the meeting, and he refused to say anything about the action of the board. A statement of the directors was made from the fact that it failed among other things to state the fixed charges. The rumors of a fresh issue of bonds were not confirmed, and perhaps the reduction of the dividends made it unnecessary to do more than authorize the marketing of the Chicago and Evanston bonds held in the treasury by means of a new obligation of the parent company. The suggestion that an issue of \$10,000,000 bonds was contemplated seems to be unfounded, but the directors were not willing to let the failure to negotiate bonds do not have something to do with the action of the directors about the dividends.

The passing of the dividend on the common stock was a surprise that brought a large number of brokers to the Windsor Hotel last night. It was natural, perhaps, that representatives of foreign houses were most numerous, as the stock of the company is largely held abroad. The orders sent by cable were to buy on a large scale, but the brokers who sent these orders were not successful in securing the stock. There were no transactions in the stock and bid a single point below the closing price were not made. The directors of the company were not in the brief report made at the meeting, was revealed with no little suspicion and some pens were wielded against the directors of the company. The action of the directors was regarded also as proof that negotiations for a fresh issue of bonds had been going on. It was also said that Mr. Armour had been chiefly instrumental in directing the action of the board, but that the butchery was more subtle than even his friends had expected.

ORGANIZING TO RESTORE RATES.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—The general managers of the Western roads to-day succeeded in reorganizing the general managers of the Western roads under the general name of the Western Freight Association. One form of agreement applies to the whole of this territory, but the association was divided into three sections, J. W. Milroy being elected chairman of the Western and Northwestern. On all matters affecting two or more of the divisions the two chairmen are to act jointly.

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